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☞ THE GUARDIAN *is printed* EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON, *the dawk Edition being despatched by that day's post.—The General and other orders which appear in the Government Gazette of Thursday morning are thus supplied to Subscribers one day sooner than they are by any of the other local Journals, the* Government Gazette *excepted*

NOTICE.—MR. GEORGE L PERRY has been authorized to sign all Bills issued from this Office, and it is requested that all monies for this Establishment may be made payable to that gentleman.

Bombay Guardian Office, }
25th January, 1853. }

Dental Surgery.

DR. MILLER, Rampart Row, attendance daily from 10 A. M. till Noon.
January, 1853.

HEALTH FOR INDIA!!
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

AN ASTONISHING CURE OF DISORDERED LIVER WITH A VIOLENT COUGH AND GENERAL DERANGEMENT OF THE SYSTEM.

Copy of a Letter from Mr Treharne, Chemist, Carmarthen, dated September 10th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR—I am happy to inform you that your far famed Pills have effected another cure Mrs. Eliza Davies, of Pontyberem, near Carmarthen. was for many years a great sufferer from disordered state of the Liver, with all its attendant evils, as weakness of the stomach, bad digestion, loss of appetite, head ache and general debility, in addition to which she had a violent Cough, and occasionally severe fits of Ague. This complication of diseases so weakened her constitution that no hopes were entertained of her recovery, no withstanding she had the best medical advice. At length a friend recommended her to try your Pills which happily she did and by continuing their use for a short period, she has been perfectly restored to health.

(Signed) J. D. TREHARNE.

A MIRACULOUS CURE OF DROPSY.

Extract of a Letter from Edward Rowley, Esq., of India walk; Tobago, dated April 8th, 852

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

DEAR SIR—I deem it a duty I owe to you and the public at large to inform you of a most miraculous recovery from that dreadful disease, DROPSY, and which, under God, was affected by your invaluable Pills. I was tapped five times within eight months, and skilfully treated by two medical practitioners, but could not get cured. until I had recourse to your remedy, and notwithstanding all I had undergone this miraculous medicine cured me in the course of six weeks

(Signed) EDWARD ROWLEY.

WONDERFUL CURE OF A LIVER COMPLAINT, ACCOMPANIED WITH A PALPITATION OF THE HEART, AND SHORTNESS OF BREATH THAT HAD DEFIED THE SKILL OF THE MOST EMINENT URGEONS IN INDIA.

John Ward, of the 1st European Bengal Fusileers, in Cawnpore, and afterwards at Lahore, suffered dreadfully from a Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, difficulty of Breathing, and an overflow of blood to the Chest, frequently to such a degree that he vomited great quantities He had at different times hundreds of leeches on his left side and over the region of the heart, besides being cupped and bled by the surgeons of the regiment, who with other medical gentlemen of great eminence considered his case was hopeless and past all human aid; whilst lingering in this condition, and after being invalided from the regiment, he was advised to try Holoway's Pills, which he obtained from Messrs. Greenway's at Cawnpore, and Messrs. C. & J. Frood, at Lahore. The extraordinary medicines have been the means of restoring him to perfect health. John Ward is a native of Rath Milton, County of Donegal, and holds a first rate certificate of character from his commanding officer, Lieutenant Colonel Burrell, of the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers.

Dated September. 24, 852.

INFALLIBLE CURE OF A STOMACH COMPLAINT. WITH INDIGESTION AND VIOLENT HEAD-ACHES

Extract of a Letter Mr. S. Gowen, Chemist of Clifton, near Bristol, dated July 14th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR—I am requested by a Lady named Thomas, just arrived from the West Indies, to acquaint you that for a period of eight years herself and family suffered from continual bad health, arising from disorders of the Liver and Stomach, Indigestion, loss of Appetite, violent Headaches, pains in the side, weakness and general debility for which she consulted the most eminent men in the colony, but without any beneficial results at last, she had recourse to your invaluable Pills, which in a very short time effected so great a change for the better that she continued them and the whole family were restored to health and strength. Further she desires me to say, that she has witnessed their extraordinary virtues in those complaints incidental to children particularly in cases of easles and Scarlatina, having effected positive cures of these diseases with no other remedy.

(Signed) S. GOWEN.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague	Inflammation
Asthma	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the skin	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Piles
Colics	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Scrotula or King's Evil
Debility	Sore Throats
Dropsy	Stone and Gravel
Dysentery	Secondary Symptoms
Erysipelas	Tic Douloureux
Female Irregularties	Tumours
Fevers of all kinds	Ulcers
Fits	Veneral Affections
Gout	Worms of all kinds
Head ache	Weakness, from whatever cause
Indigestion	&c. &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar London,) and by all respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout India and China, at the following prices—12 Annas, 2 Rupees, and 4 Rupee each Box.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

AGENT FOR INDIA.—All Chemists in Calcutta Mr F. Nesserwanjee, Bombay,—Messrs Oakes Dalgairns and Co., Madras, Ashton, Richardson and Co., Do.—Messrs. Stephenson and Co., Do —Thomas Payne and Sons, 7-8. Writers Buildings Calcutta. Mr. Cook, Dacca; Mr. Fell, Cuttack, Mr. Chapman, Darjeeling; Mr. Wheeler, Hazarebaugh; Messrs. Thompson and Co., Monghyr; F. Smyth and Co., Dinapoore; Tuttle and Charles, Benares Mr. Tiernan, Chunar; Baboo Bhugbutty Churn Chuckerbutty, Mirzapore; Bollard and Co., Allahabad; Brandon and Co., Lucknow; Greenway Brothers, Cawnpoor; Mr. Pyle, Futtyghur; Mr. J. A Gibbons, Meerut Noor Bux and Co, Delhi, and Lahor; MacDonald and Co., Umballah; Mr. Coutes, Ferozepoor; Nuby Bux and Co., Loodianah and Jullundur Doab; Vivian and Co., Simlah; Mr. Greig, Mussoorie; Mr Johnstone, Nainee Tal; Pestonjee and Co., Mhow; Cursetjee and Co., Saugor, Jubbulpoor, Kamptee and Secunderabad' Hulse and Nephew, Agra.

THE BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 9, 1853.

EXCHANGES.

ON LONDON—at
6 months' sight, per Rs. 2s. 1¾d. For doct. Bills.
6 months' sight, per Rs. 2s. 1 3-16th d. For credit bills.
ON CALCUTTA—at
60 days' sight, .. Rs. 99⅞
30 days' sight, .. Rs. 100
at sight, .. Rs. 100 : 11-16th
ON MADRAS—at
30 days' sight, ... 100
at sight, ... 100½
ON CHINA—at
60 days' sight, .. 100 $—Rs. 223

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bank of Bombay—	Rs.	1,000	each 1,000	27 per ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation.	„	250	do.	85½ per cent. prem.
Commercial Bank.	„	1,000	do	30 per cent. pm.
Agra Bank.....	„	500	do	40 p ct. p.. nom.
Bank of Madras. ..	„	1,000	do 1,000	22 pr ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com.	„	12,500	do 12,000	19,80 .—sale.
Colaba Press Com.	„			5,500.
Colaba Land Com.	„	10,000	do	7,40
Bombay S. N. Com.	„	510	do 400	65 per ct. disct.
Gr. Ind. P.R. Com.		50	do	24 Rs. pm. each sh.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent transfer loan	..	Rs. 110½	per 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1825-6	..	Rs. 106	at 109¼ per 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1829-30	..	Rs. 111	per 100 Sicca,
5 per cent loan 1841-42	..	Rs. 109	per 100 Co.'s.
4 per cent loan 1832-33	..	Rs. 106½	per 100 Sicca.
4 per cent loan 1835-36	..	Rs. 100	per 100 Co.'s.
4 per cent loan 1842-43	..	Rs. 109	per 100 Co.'s.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10 as. 2..	
Bank of England Notes.....	Rs. 10 as. 0...	per 100m.
Spanish Dollars.....	Rs. 224 at 225.	per 100
German Crowns.....	Rs. 216.....	per 100
Sycee Silver...	Rs. 104½ at 104¾	per 100 cls.
Gold Leaf (range of quality)....	Rs. 16 : 3-16th	per tola.
Gold Ingots, according to touch for 97 touch.....	Rs. 15 11 as..	per tola.

FREIGHTS.

To London...	£ 2 12 6	per ton.
To Liverpool	£ 2 at £ 2-5.....	per ton.
To Calcutta..	Nominal	per Rass.
To China.....	Rs. 11¼.....	per candy.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

DISCOUNTS, EXCHANGES, &c.

DISCOUNT.

On Government Bills..... 3 per cent
On Private Bills at or within 3 months 6 do

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on Govt. Notes..... 4 per cent
On Cash Credits and Loans on Govt. Notes 5 do.
On Loans on deposits of Goods, &c..... 6 do.

The rates of advance on deposit of 5 per cent Government Notes is 95 per cent: on 4 per cent. Govt. Notes 85 per cent and on goods, *three fourths* the approved value.

Parties discounting Bills may take them up at any period prior to their maturity, and the Bank will refund the discount for the unexpired portion of the time such Bill may have to run, at the rate of 3 per cent per annum under the rate charged.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED,

On Deposits payable on demand..... 2 per cent. per annum
On do payable in one sum at
1 month's notice..... 3 do do
On do payable in one sum at
3 months' notice..... 4 do do

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT CHARGED,

On Government Bills.....	3	per cent. per annum
On Private Bills.....	7	do
On Private Bills secured by Government paper.. ...	6	do do
On Private Bills secured by Goods &c.....	7	do do

(Not exceeding 3 months.)

Rebate on uncovered Bills allowed at Government Bill rate only.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 6 months' sight.....			2s. 0⅞d. per Rupee
do	at 3	do	do .....2s. 0¾d. do.
do	at 2	do	do .....2s. 0¾d. do.
do	at 1	do	do .....2s. 0¾d. do.
do	at 1 day's		do .....2s. 0⅞d. do.
On Ireland at 1	do		do .....
On Scotland at 1	do		do .....
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.....			1s. 11¾d.

N. B.—The Corporation does not draw at *six months' sight* or sums under £50 nor for sums under £20 except at *one day's sight*. No drafts are issued for less than £5, but small sums are remitted by advice.

For the convenience of parties not resident in Bombay the Corporation undertakes to remit to Europe *by its own Drafts*, at the Current Exchange, and without any charge for Commission, on receiving the Equivalent.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation, or Order,*" and to state as distinctly as possible the *name and address* of the person to whom the remittance is to be made, an the *sight* at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

Charged on the purchase or sale of Government and other Securities, negotiable in Bombay..... ½ per cent

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Deposits above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 and until further notice at the following rates per annum, viz.

On deposits payable on demand..... 2 p. ct. an.
On deposits withdrawable on 1 month's notice.. 3 per cent.
Do do 3 do 4 per cent.

N. B.—Notice may be given at the time of depositing or at any subsequent time. It is required always to be in writing.

DISCOUNT.

On Private Bills at or under 3 months.. 7 per cent.

N. B.—Rebate on Private Bills allowed at 3 per cent. per annum under the rate charged when discounted.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities.. ..... 6 per cent.
On other Securities..... 9 do

N. B.—Interest is chargeable on two-thirds of the amount of each Cash Credit, whether availed of or not.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on England at 6 months' sight..			2s.	0¾d. per Rupee,
Do	3	do	do .. 2s.	0¾d. „
Do	2	do	do .. 2s.	0¾d. „
Do	30 days' sight....		2s.	0¾d. „
Do	sight.....		2s.	0¾d. „

N. B. A Fee of one Rupee is charged on each set of Bill granted on Mail-days, after 12 o'clock.

COMMISSION.

On sale or purchase of Government or other Securities..... ½ per cent.

DIVIDENDS OF SHARES OF THIS BANK held by parties non-resident in India will be remittable to them in Bills on London payable on demand at the Exchange of Two Shillings per Rupee, or (at the option of the Shareholders) in Bills payable at 6 months' sight at the rate at which the Bank may be purchasing such bills at the time.

ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI

SELECTIONS.

ORIGINAL RAGGED SCHOOLS.

ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INDUSTRIAL FARM.

A public meeting to promote the establishment of an industrial farm or market garden, in connection with the Edinburgh Original Ragged Industrial Schools, was held on Monday in the Music Hall From the expected attendance of the Earl of Carlisle and Lord Panmure, unusual interest was excited, and long before the commencement of the proceedings, the hall was crowded to excess, many hundreds having besides failed to obtain admission. Lord Panmure (whose arm was in a sling) took the chair, and with the Earl of Carlisle, was greeted with enthusiastic applause. Among those present were—the Rev. Dr. Gutherie, the Hon. T. C. Bruce, Sir John M'Neil, Sir J. Forrest, Sir W. Johnston Rev. Sir H. R. Moncreiff, Sir David Dundas, Mr. D. Milne Home of Milnegvaden, Mr. J. M. Hog of Newliston, Mr. Tytler of Woodhouselee, Mr. Whiston of Isla Park, Mr. Graham of Edmond Castle, Mr. Bonar of Warriston, Mr. Romanes of Allery; Sheriffs Monteith, G. Napier, and H. Robertson; Professors Alison, Gregory, and Bennett; Rev. Principal Cunninghame, Professor Fraser; Rev. Drs.Hunter, Steven, Bannerman, J. Buchanan, Grey, Clason, Hetherington, Gordon, Burns, Black, and Alexander; Rev. Messrs. G. R. Davidson, James Robertson, George Coventry, W. Marshall, John Sym, W. Tasker, D. Brown, A. Milroy, J. Kirkwood, J. Fairbairn, H. Fraser (Ardchattae), H. Wight, W. G. Blaikie, J. Lewis, J. R. Campbell, T. Brown, J. Ballantine, A. D. Kinninmont, R. Nisbet, V. G. Faithful, R. W. Macgoun, T. Addis, W. Mackenzie, R. Taylor (Kirkurd), &c.; Colonel Underwood, Colonel Morrison, Major Johnston, Captain Stodart, R. N. Colonel Wardlaw; Bailie Boyd, Dean of Guild Blackadder; Councillors Dowell, Fraser, Richardson, Wood, and Hill; Dr. Dunsmure, Dr. Bell, Dr. A. Wood, Dr. Smyttan, Dr. Macklagan, Dr Ormond, Dr. Newbigging, Dr. Woodford, Dr. Greville Messrs. W. M'Crie, R. Christie, James Tod, W. S. G. Patton, advocate, W. Cowan, Joseph Hordon, W. S. J. Macandrew, R. Whytock, L. Oliphant, A. Usher, Hew Crichton, S. S. C. E. Wallace, W. S. P. Dalmahoy, W. S., W. Whitehead, James Roland, Thomas Thomson, Alexander Auchie, James Cumming, Thomas Elder, James Balfour, junr., Maurice Lothian, R. L. Dymock, G. M. Torrance, Joseph Liddle, Donald Matheson, P. Scott, Walter Cook, W. S., Robert Paul, H. Blair, W. S., John Wigham, John Wright, W. S., John Maitland, C. B. Handyside, H. E. I. C. S., amuel Raleigh, John Buckie, R. S. Bailie, David Welsh, W. S., Thomas Constable, J. Beatson Bell, R. de la Condamine, George R. Maitland, Patrick Tenant, Thomas Russell, T. Linton, &c., &c. Apologies for absence were received from Mr. Pringle of Whytbank, Bailie Fyfe, the rev. G. Smith, Mr. A. S. Ellis, &c.

The Rev. Dr. Hunter having opened the meeting with prayer.

The noble Chairman rose to address the meeting, and was received with great applause. He said—"Ladies and Gentlemen, it now becomes my pleasing duty, in the discharge of my office as Chairman of this most gratifying meeting, to introduce to you the subject which has called us together. In doing so, I trust I may be excused if I use as brief a mode of expression as I can command; besides, I hope you will receive from me an apology for inability to dwell at such length, or with so much force as I could wish, on the interesting subject at hand, from the fact of my having been wrestling with an adversary who is always certain to give one a heavy fall, from which, like the giant of old, one does not always rise immediately refreshed. (Cheers and laughter.) Ladies and gentlemen, this is a meeting on a subject that must go to the heart of every father and mother in this assembly. It is on the subject of those schools which are devoted to children not only outcasts from society, but outcasts, as my friend Dr. Hunter said in his beautiful prayer, from the homes of their own parents. It is not a customary meeting, in which we are here met to see the results of the exertions to raise funds, or the endeavours which have taken place within the walls of the Ragged School to reclaim vice back to the path of honour and virtue; but it is a meeting in which we are called together to consider how we shall best be able to extend, on proper principles, the operations of our Ragged Schools. Ladies and gentlemen, most of you must be aware of the immense benefit which has been conferred on all parts of the kingdom by such Institutions as these. Of their policy I cannot pause for a moment to speak, because there is no one who will not be perfectly ready, I am sure, to admit at once that it is far better to save a child from becoming a criminal, than to punish a criminal when once he becomes so." (Loud cheering.) After some further remarks to the same effect, the noble Lord continued—"And, ladies and gentlemen, I am happy to say that it is unnecessary for me to enlarge on these points, because, on the present occasion, I have able assistance on my right hand and on my left. I have the assistance, in the first place, of one whom I am not aware that we have yet seen before an Edinburgh audience—(cheers)—one whom I am proud to see here, as having the honour not only to call him my intimate personal friend, but as having had the honour and pleasure of serving with him as a colleague in the Executive Government of this country. (Cheers.) And, gentlemen, besides what is due to him on his own account, I would claim from you the power of making a grateful return, on my own part, of the kind reception which I this day week received as a Scotchman when I was invited to cross the border to be present at the gathering at Alnwick in honour of one whose name is not unknown in Edinburgh—my excellent friend Sir George Grey. (Cheers.) True it is that the purpose of that gathering was an ovation for the necessaries of life being cheapened to the people; but when I went there, I found two thousand Northumbrians' hands held out to me, as a Scotchman, coming red hot from the lands of the Black Douglas, and a heartier welcome I never received in the whole course of my life. This was done under the very walls of the Percy, and, to a man coming from the land, and holding part of the lands of the Black Douglas; and now let me see whether, as citizens of Edinburgh, or as Scotchmen, you cannot give as hearty a welcome to the descendant of "Belted Will Howard." (Great cheers.) There sits my noble friend, the lineal representative of that mighty border chief who, with our western border, was probably as well acquainted as was Hotspur or Percy with our eastern border. But in introducing to you my noble friend, I don't hold that all the honours of the name of Howard are centred in such warriors as Belted Will There is another man who bore that name whose actions our noble friend equally studies, and whose name, perhaps, more appropriately becomes such a meeting as the present. Need I mention the name of him whose works of charity and benevolence were generally in the darksome and loathsome recesses of the most squalid prisons, as representative of his clan whom our noble friend is willing to follow in the same line, and to acknowledge as much honour from his crown as from the crown of Belted Will Howard. (Cheers.) Moreover, I am honoured this day to be the person to introduce to an Edinburgh audience, and to such an audience as this, one who, in the last communication which I received from my revered and respected friend, the late Dr Chalmers, was stamped by him as a man whom he thought worthy of highest honour. Ladies and gentlemen, I don't know how my noble friend would look seated on the charger of his ancestor, and making his charge for his country in the last hour of her need, but I am quite sure of this that charge he would do, and that all the courage of his ancestors sits still on his brow; and I do know this, that all the benevolence, all the Christian feeling, all the merits of the Christian and the statesman, are to be found as brilliantly traced in his character as in that of any man I could have ventured to present to you. Now, having drawn this character of my noble friend, which justice and justice alone demands of me, I would call on him to move the first resolution in this day's proceedings, and I would only add one word more, that I am quite certain in his address to you, you will hear nothing from him but that which accords with those most benevolent feelings with which his addresses to his fellow-countrymen in all parts of the country have been so signally marked." (Great cheering.)

The Earl of Carlisle, on rising, was received with great cheering. On its subsiding, he said—"My lord, ladies, and gentlemen, I certainly should have found it difficult, up to a very short time ago, I may say up to the last hour, to assign a legitimate ground or pretension for my appearing thus before an audience of the city of Edinburgh on the present occasion. But I would beg you to understand that I do not think it necessary to offer the apology which I had meditated to make, because I now find that I address you in the capacity of the youngest burgess of the city of Edinburgh—(loud cheers)—and I trust that in that respectable and peaceful guise I may be reckoned to atone for any of the more oppressive and overt acts of violence, and deeds of 'foray bold,' which my ancestors may have ever committed within your borders. (Cheers.) It is true, however, that my appearance on this platform was announced before I knew of the fact of my approaching citizenship. And, certainly, I might have pleaded with all truth to you that, for what I fear is now a very long time, Edinburgh has always exercised a strong hold over my imagination; and the impressions originally derived from her picturesque annals, her stirring history, her place in song, and the unparalleled and ever-fresh charms of the mingled majesty and loveliness of her scenery, has only been rivetted by such knowledge as my after-experience in life has given me respecting her many noble institutions, and her many illustrious citizens. (Loud cheers.) My homage, however, to your own 'romantic town' would hardly have stirred me up to such an act of positive aggression as making a speech on an Edinburgh platform concerning one of your own local institutions, if it had not been for one reason, which I will now simply and shortly give to you. I was desired to do so by Dr. Guthrie. (Cheers and laughter.) Now, I feel sure that the audience I have the honour of addressing will not feel any surprise at this act of prompt acquiescence, and they will not deem it strange that a voice whose accents have touched the echoes of every chord in the human heart, and the extent of whose spell can never be fully known till that hour when all secrets are disclosed, should also have exercised its mastery over a solitary wayfarer. I can almost, however, anticipate the remonstrance of my revered friend, that what he enjoined on me was to speak of his schools, and not of himself. Well, then, within the week that I have now passed on Scottish ground, I was first introduced to a Scotch Ragged chool in the city of Aberdeen, which I believe was one of the first, if not the very first of their original birth-places—(cheers)—and I have had the gratification of being introduced under the enlightened guidance of Mr Sheriff Watson. Since my return to Edinburgh I have had the opportunity of going through the schools established here, both the Original Industrial Ragged School, and the United Industrial Ragged School, but I feel, ladies and gentlemen, that you will excuse one who is a stranger to your city, from entering on any of the points of difference which may exist among their respective benevolent promoters. (Hear, hear.) I have had the opportunity of hearing something of the results which have attended the operation of these schools. Of course these results can only be fully brought before you by those who possess sufficient local experience, and who have been able to watch and to test the whole of the process on the spot—your own ministers of religion, whose pastoral ministrations so often must carry them into the abodes of poverty, and sometimes into the haunts of crime—your own police officers, who are fully acquainted with all the statistics of that crime, its lurking places, its resources, its provocatives—your magistrates, who have that crime, when ripened and detected, brought under their cognizance, and then, who are under the painful necessity of awarding its penalties. It is here before this last stage, it is here before this period in the progress of our fellow-citizens and fellow-creatures, to ruin, that we are bold to call on you, to call on all whom a beneficent Providence has endowed with the opportunity and means, it is on you we call, ere it be too late, to pity, to interpose, and to save. (Cheers.) Put before you, ladies and gentlemen, any crowd of these young outcasts, the refuse of our streets, and wynds, and closes, and alleys—put them before you as they are first brought into our ragged schools, before they have the opportunity of receiving that food and clothing, and that washing which it is found a necessary matter to give to them. And then as you look on them, travel in your mind's quick apprehension over the scenes of that coming destiny which they have to traverse. Do you see in them the industrious artisan, or hardy husbandman, or thrifty shopkeeper, or honest trader, the respectable citizen at his own counter, or perhaps the vigorous and enterprising coloniser of far distant lands, who will have to practise the same methods of industry and the same rules of conduct, though the seasons around him have changed their periods, and the skies above him are studded with unfamiliar stars. (Cheers). Or, alas! this being one side of the picture, do you see in them the leaders in disgraceful brawls, the besotted revellers, the reckless plotters, or the brazen perpetrators of crime, and the inmates of the felon's cell—candidates for the hangman's gallows? Oh, while we are hesitating—while we are deliberating—while we are talking, even now they may be arrived at the very turning point from which to take one of these diverging paths. My attention was called to one of the tables in one of your annual reports, and I thought the enumeration of the classes from which the children were taken was most suggestive in itself and most persuasive. I find it stated there, that of the children with both parents dead, there are 30; with only a father dead, 111; with mother dead, 101; deserted by parents, 46; with one or both transported, 12; fatherless, with a drunken mother, 48; motherless, with a drunken father, 50; both parents worthless, 51; apprehended once and oftener, 189; sent to prison by the magistrates, 52; believed to be the children of thieves, 93. Now is not every one of these individual cases a complete tragedy in itself—a tragedy not about the dying of Cæsars, Œdipus or Atreus—what's Hecuba to us or we to Hecuba—but a tragedy of which the scene may be every cellar and every garret in the streets through which we take our daily walks. (Cheers.) But just study as you have the opportunity, the transformation which takes place after the domestication of these children for a few weeks or months in one of these blessed refuges. Is it not true that sometimes even the very physical appearance and aspect of these children undergo a transformation? and do you not think that we can sometimes substitute for the downcast eye, the heavy brow, the slouching gait, the pinched nose, and sullen mouth, the alert step, the buoyant form, the ready smile, the rosy cheek, the intelligent glance, and the unabashed forehead? I perceive in the appendix to what is I believe your latest report, what I cannot but look on as a gratifying item—the letters from young persons out in the colonies to their friends at home, giving details of their mode of life, and of their brightening

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prospects; there are some, indeed, almost with a deficiency of what we should reckon real patriotic feeling, for I am afraid they do not always express that anxiety to revisit "Auld Reekie," which a casual visitor like myself must think very unnatural. But when we think of their antecedents we cannot hold this to be unnatural. Why, it has happened to me sometimes—and here, my Lord, your own recollection will probably coincide with mine—when I have been travelling along some of the majestic rivers or mighty lakes of North America, especially in our own Canadas, that I suddenly came upon some sheltered nook, comprising its stack yard, its goods store, or water mill, which with the features around it—the out cropping granite hill, the pine clad summit, and gleaming waterfall, would forcibly recall to me the lineaments of your own picturesque Scotland: and then on making acquaintance with the goodman of the place, and inquiring of him, I very often found he was some M'Nab or M'Donald, some Andrew or some Sandie—(laughter)—full of inquiries about the land of his birth and his ancestors. At first it would be rather a saddening reflection that he was thus divorced from his own native heath and well-remembered hill-side, but this feeling of regret would be relieved and rebuked by the hope that he was one of a stock who was destined to reproduce on the vast area of the new world the hardihood, the industry, the faith, and piety of old Scotland. (cheers.. Well, then, does not this increase the responsibility on us, to take all means within our power to make the links which are to connect the ancestry of the old world with the progeny of the new, of a proper metal and temper. You, my Lord, have alluded to the subject of transportation, and it is true that we would seem to owe mighty reparation to some of our own colonies, over which, for a long course of time, we have been spreading the extremes not only of our poverty but our guilt. Now it may be necessary for some time still to continue to send over to them a considerable portion of our poverty, but let us study to take that poverty which is capable of honest industry and virtuous exertion. You have also rightly reminded us that our care and concern should not be so entirely engrossed by other countries, as to lose sight of our home interest in this important question. If the penalty of transportation is to cease, as we have had announced to us,—I do not pretend to enter on the reasons for the policy, and the necessity of that decision with respect to the state of things abroad, but I see that grave authorities have expressed considerable perplexity, and even consternation at the results of that decision on the state of things at home,—(hear, hear,)—what are we to do with our convicts? Our prisons, I fear, are already full, and it would not be conformable to our habits and manners to see large gangs of chained men in our public thoroughfares. Well, then, at this very lowest view of the case, irrespective of the destiny of the children themselves, we ought to take care to diminish the number of our criminals in order to provide for the safe custody of the rest. We ought to fill our schools that we may not overcrowd our prisons. Ladies and gentlemen, I do not propose to embarrass our present deliberations by entering into any consideration of what may be the duty of Government, or what we may fairly expect from Government, with respect to their assistance in aid of these institutions. I think, however, that the point which I have adverted to ought not to be without its weight in influencing their deliberations in this matter. We may wait, at all events, the revelation, which I believe Lord John Russell will make to-night respecting the intentions of Government on the all-important subject of popular education. (Cheers.) But of this one thing we may be full sure, that whatever Government may consent to undertake to do, it will only be in aid of, and furtherance of individual exertion and liberality; and further, that whatever Government may have done, there will still be a great deal that will be left undone, unless individuals take it up. This ought to be enough for us. State assistance and voluntary exertion, however they may be ardently befriended, or fiercely quarrelled over by their respective partisans, have this at least in common, that do what they may, and what they will—I am speaking of course in reference to the present condition of society, and to the state of things which appears likely to endure for our own time—do what they may and do what they will, they will not come up to the vast extent of the work that is to be done. (Cheers.) Therefore, at all events, let them unite and do what they can, within their respective spheres, to secure their common object, and extirpate their mutual foes—ignorance and guilt; and then they shall be at full liberty to regulate, at their own leisure, the concerns of a regenerate world; and till the same period must probably be suspended the settlement of that long-pending and long-vexed dispute between Endowed and Voluntary Churches as well as Schools. Let both Churches and Schools of all descriptions carry all their aggressive efforts and all their unbroken energies into the vast outlying region of misery, poverty, and guilt—that vast region lying beyond the reach of any Church—beyond the pale of any denomination,—the true source of a nation's reproach, and the real cause of a nation's weakness. (Cheers.) To penetrate, to vivify, this large inert misshapen mass of perverted humanity, as it is not below the ambition of the loftiest statesman, so I also humbly believe it is not beyond the reach of the most unpretending individual; the thundering cataract may be brought to bear on it, but sometimes the rivulet may insinuate itself into its innumerable crevices. (Cheers.) Ladies and gentlemen, I am aware that the enlightened and benevolent supporters of this undertaking have many projects in view in adding to their resources and to their general efficiency. They talk, I know, of a chapel, which they think would be a most useful instrument for instilling a relish and a habit of attending on public worship; they talk of a large model garden or farm establishment, with the view to promote healthy exercise—to secure the more complete removal of the most exposed children from the homes and the callings which can only serve to corrupt and to degrade, and to teach an employment for which there is pretty sure to be a regular demand, either in this country or in others beyond it. But, of course, I gladly leave all details of such schemes to those whose local knowledge and opportunities have enabled them to obtain a more complete mastery over the subject. All I could ask of you is, whether in reference to the methods now pursued or to those which may be yet in contemplation, not to abandon or slacken your zeal for the notion that there is little which an individual can do. None of us can ever tell from what quarter the stimulus to exertion and to excellence may eventually proceed. The seeds of a rich harvest lie scattered far and wide about us; they often break out where they are least suspected, and our part is, wherever we find any unoccupied soil, there to drive in our furrows with patience and with hope. Ladies and gentlemen, I felt sure that of this your city of Edinburgh shall make itself conspicuous in raising and rescuing the very outcast classes, and converting them from being as they now too often must be, the nuisance, reproach, and terror of society, into useful producers, and reputable citizens, then whatever illustration your city has in time past derived from its royalty, its chivalry, its arts, its sciences, its literature, its philosophy, and the undying beauties of its scenery, and the accumulated resources of its citizens, of whom, indeed, I am proud to be the youngest—then, ladies and gentlemen, it will have obtained a higher praise in the foremost place which it will occupy in the career of benevolent wisdom and of Christian civilization." (Great cheers.) His Lordship concluded by moving the first resolution, which was to the following effect:—"That the Ragged Industrial School system, having an efficient means of educating and reclaiming destitute and delinquent children, ought to be extended."

The Hon. T. Bruce, in seconding the adoption of the resolution, said that the noble Earl had saved him the necessity of addressing the meeting in support of the resolution—a task, indeed, for which, at that moment, he felt himself both physically and intellectually unable. He would, therefore, not attempt to disturb the echoes of the eloquent words they had just heard; and he considered that he would best consult their wishes and his own feelings by simply expressing the great pleasure he had in acceding to the wishes of the committee, by seconding the motion. (Applause.)

The resolution, as were all the others, was then cordially adopted.

Mr. Milne Home said he had been requested to move the second resolution, and to offer with it such remarks of a practical character as his acquaintance with agriculture might suggest. Having read the resolution, which set forth that out-door occupation in the garden and field were pre-eminently suitable as a branch of industrial education, and that the directors should be enabled to extend their operations by establishing an industrial farm or market garden, or both, at a convenient distance from Edinburgh, Mr. Milne said, the object of the directors would be to buy a piece of land from 20 to 30, or it might be 40 acres—for its extent would depend on the amount of assistance rendered—on which the older boys of the school should, under the charge of a suitable superintendent, be employed for a certain portion of the day in digging, trenching, and manuring, and in carrying on the other operations necessary for the raising of crops. That being the nature of the new branch of instruction and training proposed, several points naturally arose for them to consider. In the first place, they had to consider whether that instruction and training was useful to the class for whose benefit the ragged schools had been established. They had, secondly, to consider the kind of instruction that could be fitly given in these schools; and, thirdly, what plan ought to be adopted for insuring the largest measure of success. In regard to the first point, surely little need be said. The most probable supposition was, that the majority of the boys of the school would join that numerous section of our labouring classes occupied in the cultivation of the soil as farm servants or gardeners; and, in that case, who could doubt that this proposed instruction and training would be of essential consequence to them, as insuring to the employer expert and instructed workmen, and to the workman regular and remunerative labour? But, supposing they did not join the labouring classes, but became shoemakers or mechanics of any sort, still a knowledge of the garden would be of great use to them; for it was most likely that, some time or another, they might occupy a cottage with a garden attached, and if so, was it not of great consequence that they should know how to cultivate it to the best advantage? One could not over-estimate to the labouring man the advantages of a well-stocked garden, and, therefore, even in the case of tradespeople and artizans, such a training would be of great value; while it would create a desire to possess gardens on the part of labouring men, especially in the country and in small towns. He might also refer to the improvement in health that would be occasioned to the men of sedentary trades by the cultivation in his leisure hours of a cottage garden, and to the moral effects which it would possess in attracting his attention from the public-house. Another good effect of a cottage garden was, that all the family might participate in its pleasures and advantages. He did not know a more interesting or instructive sight than to see both parents and children employed in cultivating their own flower plots and little gardens. It might be said that those who became artisans in large cities would have little chance of obtaining gardens. He believed the best answer to this was, that the ragged school boy had as much chance of seeking employment in the country as of remaining in town. But they had only to go as far as the Queensferry Road to see that the labouring classes, even in towns, did value their gardens, for a large number of them cultivated their small patches of ground, walking a considerable distance to them, and paying a considerable rent for them. He therefore thought that both to the town and country population such a training would be useful. It might even be more useful to the former than the latter. In regard to the second point, he begged to observe that unfortunately in this country we had no elementary schools in which such instruction was given. In Belgium, France, Switzerland, England, and Ireland, and in most countries, except Scotland, such instructions could be obtained, and the exception did us no honour. The boys of the ragged school must therefore want that if it was not given in this establishment; and so far from there being any incompatibility with their other objects, as some alleged, it seemed to him to harmonise with one chief object they sought to obtain, namely, implanting habits of industry. They attempted within the schools to teach the boys habits of industry by initiating them in various trades; but the same end would be accomplished by the proposed scheme, with this difference, that he believed they would much more cheerfully betake themselves to out-door than to in-door work. It appeared to him that the chief difficulty their superintendent would have to contend with was to prevent the boys preferring field labour to all the other trades that might be proposed to them. Mr. Milne then referred to the reports of various industrial agricultural schools in England and Ireland, established in connection with workhouses, showing that the experiments had been made with great success, and sometimes to the almost entire support of the agricultural department of the school. He then quoted from a letter referring to similar experiments made in the Perth Ragged School, and which experiments, in consequence of the gratifying success that had attended them, were about to be extended on a much wider scale. These instances, he thought, gave them some assurance, and showed strong antecedent probabilities in favour of the scheme that was proposed. As to the third point, it would be, perhaps, premature to deal with it at present, until they saw what means they had for carrying it out. Mr. Milne concluded by adverting, in eloquent terms, to the moral lessons and religious illustrations that might be conveyed to the pupils in the cultivation of the soil.

The Rev. Dr. Guthrie seconded the resolution. He said he had listened with great delight to the noble eloquence which had charmed all their ears; and this magnificent assembly, the like of which he never saw before, just showed what a great magnet would draw and do. (Applause.) He wished the public to understand at once that the scheme he proposed was not one to make money. It was not intended to make money, but men. The plain fact was, they did not anticipate their scheme would meet its own expenses; but their great object was not to make money, or to save expense, but to train up these children in the way in which they thought they would be of most essential service to themselves, whether they were to spend their days in this country or in the colonies. In the first place, they proposed to get a field of some twenty acres, or more, that might be cultivated, part as a garden, and part as a farm, situated from five to six miles from Edinburgh, where the poor starving children who were picked up in our streets might, after remaining at our ragged schools for three or four years, and when they had reached the age of eleven or twelve, be drafted out to the agricultural establishment, and employed so many hours a day in the cultivation of the ground—so many hours a day being also occupied in carrying on their secular and religious education. One grand advantage of the scheme was, that it would remove the boys from the streets of the town and from their former haunts—

from their old temptations, and from the pernicious influences of their old associates; while it would teach them to plant, sow, and to reap, and thus eventually fit them for the country labour market at home, or for being received in the colonies. The ameliorating effect of this country life had been found most beneficial on a similar class of boys in England. His friends of the committee knew that he (Dr Guthrie had long had an eye on such a scheme being adopted here; but since he read the evidence taken before a committee of the House of Commons on the subject—before which he himself appeared very lately—he was more convinced than ever of its importance. The whole question with the public of Edinburgh, was just whether they would have a ragged school on the Castle Hill, or a jail on the Calton Hill—whether the one or the other was the best place to send outcast children? Illusion had been made to the difficulties of the country in disposing of her criminals. He confessed he rejoiced to hear these groans of difficulty, and to see the raising of this discussion in Parliament, because it might have the effect of driving our legislators to the old motto, "Prevention is better than cure." ccording to the system pursued in France - and, he did not like many French customs, he heartily approved of this, every child under fourteen was considered *sans* discernment, and treated as a lunatic, He had only further to say that he hoped this was a great day for England. Lord John Russell was, as Lord arlisle had stated, to bring forward his scheme that evening in regard to education in England. He (Dr. Guthrie) hoped by-and-bye to see a similar measure introduced for Scotland, and that he should see two kinds of new schools established, one for the purpose of reforming criminals, and one for the purpose of receiving those who might otherwise become criminals. s he told the committee, he did not wish to see those ragged schools surperseded; what he wished Government to do was to supplement, not to supersede their present efforts. But, with regard to the question now before the meeting, the object contemplated could not be accomplished without money. He, however, did not despair of getting it. He was sure that, as long as there were kind hearts and good hands in the land they should not want for money. He never found yet that his appeals in behalf of the ragged schools were made in vain. Dr. Guthrie concluded by expressing his gratefulness to Lord Panmure for attending, though at the risk of his health, and to Lord arlisle, who had on this occasion done them so much service. Such a nobleman did not diminish, but rather increased, the lustre of his name and family, when over the robes of his peerage he flung around him the mantle of him who had earned for himself the world owned title of "Howard, the philanthropist." (Loud cheering.)

Sir J. Forrest moved a vote of thanks to the noble Chairman for his conduct in the chair; and also, that the Chairman be requested to communicate to the Earl of Carlisle the best thanks of the meeting for his attendance, and for his eloquent address.

The Noble Chairman said he accepted with pride and pleasure the first part of the motion, for it gave him great satisfaction to contribute his services in presiding over such a meeting of what he might call the benevolent Christian community of this great city. In regard to the task imposed on him by the second part of the motion, he fulfilled it with great pleasure. The noble Lord had already received through its representatives the highest honours Edinburgh had to bestow, but he now received from the citizens of Edinburgh themselves their public thanks for the honour he had done them in meeting them on this occasion; and he (Lord Panmure) believed that this was not the least of the honours which the noble Earl had received since he crossed the border. (Loud cheers.)

The Earl of Carlisle, in reply, said he should not lightly forget the gratification and benefit he had received from the meeting of this day. The privilege of hearing Dr. Guthrie alone was a sufficient reward for any length of journey. The honour now conferred on him was enhanced by being conveyed to him by a friend, so tried, so trusted, and so valued. They had been associated together in many objects of public concern; he believed that their sympathies would, for the most part, be found to run in the same channel; and he hoped that the occasions on which they might have an opportunity of rendering service to our common country were not yet exhausted. (Applause.)

Dr. urns having pronounced the blessing, the meeting separated.

THE BRITISH LEAGUE OF JUVENILE ABSTAINERS

The Rev. Dr. Aiton, of Dolphinton, gave a very interesting lecture on his travels in the East, to the members and friends of the above institution, on Tuesday evening last, in t. Andrew's Church. The Doctor commenced his lecture by stating, that during his recent journey in the East he had travelled over an extent of 10,000 miles, and had visited Egypt, Palestine, Asia Minor, Greece, and Italy. But while many of the countries he had seen possessed a brighter sky and a more fertile soil than our own, he had returned from his travels deeply convinced there was no place like Britain. He added, however, that while Britain was superior, taken all in all, she was miserably inferior in one very important point, namely, *sobriety*. After leaving this "isle of the sea," he remarked he had never seen a single intoxicated person in all his long journey, until his arrival at Granton Pier, and there the very first object which saluted his gaze was a drunken porter. This gave the rev. Dr. an opportunity of encouraging the Juvenile Abstainers to persevere in their good work, until they had wiped off this stain from the honour of their country. After stating a number of amusing incidents of travel, accompanied with descriptions of scenery, such as the Pyramids, the Nile, the Red Sea, Jerusalem, &c., which he gave in his own peculiarly graphic style, he concluded with an admirable *exposé* of Popery as seen at Rome. "*the den of the beast*," accompanied with an impressive warning against the insidious nature of this fatal error and its covert encroachments in our land. The members of the League sung a number of their favourite melodies at intervals, in excellent style, which gave to the proceedings a very enlivening character.—*Scottish Post and Record.*

The Bombay Guardian

FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1853.

On Wednesday *evening the usual service and lecture at* Trinity Chapel *at half past 6 o'clock.*

On Thursday *evening, at the* American Mission Chapel, *at 7 o clock*

On the first Monday *of every month, the* United Monthly Concert of Prayer for Missions *is held in the* Free Church *at 7 o'clock in the evening: the* Church Missionary Society's *Missionary Prayer Meeting at the* Boys School-Room *attached to* Trinity Chapel, *at o'clock p. m : and the* Free Church of Scotland's *Missionary Prayer Meeting Ambrolie, at 7 o'clock a. m*

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL & PASSENGERS.

The H. C. Steamer *Victoria*, Commander Manners, with the Overland Mail of the 9th ultimo, was signalled at half past 1 o'clock, and came to her moorings an hour afterwards. The *Victoria* left Suez on the 22nd May at 5-20 P. M., and Aden on the 29th, at 10-30 P. M. on the 9th of May. She has brought the following passengers:

From Suez:— Two Misses Webster; Captain Webster, Lieut. Cassidy, H. M. 78th Highlanders; Mr. Fraser; one return native servant of Mrs. Taylor; one ditto of Mrs. Adams; one ditto of Miss Rodd; one ditto of Col. Waddington; one ditto of Brigadier James.

Government Passengers.

From Aden.—1 Surveyor and Builder, 1 woman and child, and 1 private Follower, Engineer Department.

The English Mail of 9th May brings us news of the carrying of that part of Mr. Gladstone's Budget which continues the Income Tax. The bill for operating on the National Debt has also passed Parliament. Another trial of strength, however, was to take place on the imposing of the Legacy Duty on landed property, but it was thought likely that the Ministry would be successful in this also. The Jewish Bill was lost in the House of Lords, and the Canada Reserves Bill carried. Nothing has been done in reference to India, and the Ministry were taking more time for consideration. A meeting of the Great India Peninsula Railway Company took place on April 26th, and affirmed the extension of the line towards the Thul Ghaut in preference to any other route, and the 5 per cent. guarantee was extended to the additional sums required. The great abundance of capital at present in England, now that the home-railways are nearly finished, will enable the Government to attract the attention of capitalists to this country. It is indeed a lamentable fact in the theory of human nature, that self-interest is the grand ruling principle by which we are actuated; and although we may calculate upon benevolence to a small amount, we must always reckon according to the advantages or disadvantages to the parties concerned, when we have large schemes before us.

The foreign news is nearly a blank. The Turkish question is nearly where it was, and still a mystery. Lord Clarendon, however, seems confident that Turkey will yet for a while hold together. There is to be a congress of European Sovereigns to endeavour to keep matters quiet on the Continent, King Leopold being added to the party. No proof was adduced that the rockets seized at Mr. Hale's of Bermondsey were ordered by Kossuth for the Hungarians, in preparation for a new insurrection, though no doubt this will we believed generally on the Continent, and partially in England, though he himself positively denies it.

The death of the Marchioness of Dalhousie, at sea, just before she reached England, is announced, and will throw a gloom over the Indian vice-regal court.

About a year ago the Bombay Tract and Book Society proposed a prize of Rs. 100 for the best Essay, in Marathi, on Hindu Festivals. The essayists were required to state the chief observances connected with the festivals, the points in which they are inconsistent with right reason and religion, and their practical influence on Native mind, and character. Three essays were given in. The prize has been adjudged to Mr. Baba Pudmonjee, a teacher in the Free Church Institution, Bombay. The Essay will be published by the Tract Society, and will extend to above 80 pages octavo. The subject is one of no small importance; and this production of a young man, who is a zealous and able advocate of improvement, will, we doubt not, be of use in helping to suppress some of those always foolish, often vile, observances, which render Hindu festivals one of the greatest curses of the country.

Native Libraries.—We have received a copy of the Catalogue of the Native Book Club, whose library is in a room of the General Assembly's Institution Building. Before we go any further, we must say that we were not a little abashed at seeing novels and romances, though by no means the most numerous class of books there, yet figuring in the front of the catalogue. We would say to our native friends that they have lived long enough in the atmosphere of fiction, they had better now accustom their lungs to breathe the pure air of truth. But children must creep ere they walk, and we are heartily glad at the increase of Book Clubs among the Hindoos, and hope they will still increase both in number and in value. The great thing we would tell our native friends they should aim at is, to make these institutions self-supporting. We by no means begrudge our small contribution to set a Book Club agoing, but once started it should support itself. It is certainly *infra dig* for a respectable Native Library to have to ask gratuitous assistance to keep it up. Every rupee received from a subscriber is worth a hundred from a non-subscriber. He who subscribes reads, and it is that books may be read that such libraries are instituted, not to make a show of learning. Notwithstanding all we have said we by no means would wish to discourage authors and societies from making presents to libraries and clubs. They may thus benefit poor students by enabling them to peruse their works; and themselves, by thus advertising them to those able to purchase. We would at the same time strongly advise our Native friends to join this Book-club, as we are sure they cannot spend their money better.

We regret to observe that the Railway Company have found themselves forced to give way to the prejudices of the natives, and to exclude the sweeper caste from their trains. This will not tell well in England at a time when greater privileges are being clamoured for by the natives, and they shew that the use they make of those they now enjoy is to trample upon the poor and unfortunate. The Madras patriots spurn the idea of being placed on a level with Hottentots and New Zealanders—do they imagine that either of these two manly classes of barbarians, would have been guilty of any thing so cowardly and mean as to deny, as the Madrasees did, the privilege to certain children of attending their schools, or deprive as the Bombay people insist on doing, the humbler classes of their countrymen of the comfort of travelling by rail. Nothing would have more delighted the Duke of Wellington or would more gratify the most illustrious nobles of England, than to know that with the steam carriage all were privileged alike—that the poor beggars of the streets, the halt, the lame, and the blind, could for a sum rarely exceeding the means even of the most indigent, be swept with as much smoothness and celerity along as the sovereign of the land. The natives of India select the very time of their asking additional privileges from Englishmen, to do that to their own countrymen which the English like all other generous men of all things most abhor We trust their Railway Company will devise some means of bringing about an amicable arrangement—it is too much to expect of them to impair their revenues by taking one class of passengers who may fetch them five rupees a day, when by so doing they drive away others from whom fifty might be derived but surely waggons might be so divided into compartments, as to permit the poor sweeper to find a place, without offending by his vicinage, the most bigotted Brahmin in the next compartment, if occupants to cover the charges of a whole waggon are not sufficiently numerous. Verily these things are but sorry signs of that progress and enlightenment for which all the lovers of India are so anxious.—*Bombay Times.*

We draw attention to a letter sent us on the subject of the "London City Mission." Our extracts on that subject, in our issue of the 27th May, were not made in vain. The friends whose united liberality appears in the document we print, having seen "how far £1 may go," were determined to try how far £4 would go. Other friends, we doubt not, will make a similar trial; and altogether Bombay will enlarge the experiment a hundredfold: and our good friend, the City Missionary, will tell us *how far* £ 100 *may go.* The excessive wealth of London on the one hand, and its extreme poverty on the other, are topics painfully interesting. The juxta-position of the two conditions shows a sad moral derangement. The wealth of the rich would reach the poor in quite sufficient supplies, did the former only know the latter, and could they only trust them. The wealthy give, and find they are cheated in their gifts, and their hearts are steeled against giving. Every applicant is a rogue, and therefore away with him! A large proportion of applicants bring this evil on themselves, and entail it on all others. A better morality among the poor, generally, would prevent this.

But the one-half of the indigent ought not to suffer because the others sin. And here is guilt on the part of the rich. They do not know the poor to whom they may safely and usefully give. And why not? because they do not inquire. Good Job could say.—"The cause which I knew not, I searched out;" but our great men must generally be silent on that point. They have neither time nor inclination to search into cases of poverty, or sickness, or calamity, or affliction, or sorrow They cannot overtake their own concerns When they have got all their business and all their pleasures done, the day is done; and as day succeeds day, their life is done. If, then, the greedy deceptive poor are guilty, are not these selfish careless rich guilty also? And are not they the guiltier of the two? And do not these two guilts make up the misery which we lately submitted to our readers?

The poor of a village are never so neglected as those of a large city. The two causes of distress and ignorance do not there operate; and nothing will cure London of its frightful combination of excessive wealth and extreme poverty, except turning it into villages. Our great men should take the largest share in this transformation; for what is their unlaboring life given them, except to labour in these and similar engagements? In the meantime the poor and despised City Missionary is doing the nobleman's and rich man's work. May the "Maker of both" rich and poor bless him in his high enterprise; and may London soon be known in all its families,—all its real wants be supplied,—and those general influences, through the Gospel, spread throughout the population, both high and low, which will unite all in love and in confidence; and thus render such scenes of horrid poverty as we lately witnessed, impossible within its precincts.

The Effects of Religious Persecution.—There is no sentiment more gloried in among Christians than that "the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church," and it is an historical fact that the patience and constancy of the primitive Christians under religious persecution was one of the great means used by Providence to spread abroad the knowledge and belief of Christianity. Many a proud Roman never would have given the subject of the truth or falsehood of the religion of Jesus a moment's thought, had it not been for the execution of a favourite slave, it might even be of a beloved child, because he would not burn incense before the image of the Emperor. The philosophic part of the ancient world, as Gibbon truly states, believed all religions equally false. Here then a phenomenon that the philosopher could not easily account for—how should a falsehood take so much hold of the mind as to make a man willing for it to sacrifice his life? The philosopher had in all his previous experience found life so dear to man, that he was willing generally to sacrifice to its preservation truth and every thing great and noble; and the few instances where the contrary had taken place—as that of Regulus—were held up as singular examples of a virtue which men, unwilling to imitate, were still disposed to venerate. In the case of the Christian community, philosophers were obliged either to enquire into and embrace Christianity, like Justin; or, like Pliny, to pronounce the firmness and constancy of the Christians a mental disease, a kind of religious monomania,—an explanation, however, which, as affecting great bodies of men, is by no means satisfactory.

Since, then, such effects have followed from persecution, why is it in our age so much deprecated by Christians? All say that to persecute opinions, as a general rule, is to make those opinions grow; but whenever persecution is levelled against any particular party, they, in exact opposition to the prevailing maxim, beg to be excused from suffering for their religion, and exclaim against the injustice of the persecutors; and the very writer of this paper no doubt would do the very same, if called upon to suffer any loss or hardship for his religious opinions. Some of the opponents of Christianity maintain that many of the early Christians sought persecution. Well, suppose they did; did not their countrymen Leonidas and Regulus rush into the arms of death in defence of the liberties of their country, and for what they thought just and honourable? and shall we condemn those noble heroes who gave up their lives for the emancipation of mankind from the hands of superstition, albeit they displayed in this noble cause something more of the Greek and Roman ardour than is approved of by our modern phlegmatism?

We look upon the rescue of the Madiai as a noble triumph of Protestantism over tyranny and Jesuitism; and so it is, but if one man and one woman had been prematurely put to death would the cause of genuine Christianity have suffered more? In accordance with the ancient proverbial saying we quoted at the commencement of this article, we dare not say it would, but rather that by a more powerful display of Christian faith a strong argument would have been furnished to the truth of the Christian religion.

Still we must not deny the power of persecution. It has extirpated Protestantism in Spain and Portugal, and well nigh done the same in Italy and France. It is only inconstant and humane persecutors, as the heathen Roman Emperors, who made men be brought up before the constituted tribunals, and sentenced and condemned them one by one, that gave room for the beneficial effects of persecution. If they had only been wiser in their generation, and established inquisitions, and sent regiments of dragoons into the districts where Christianity prevailed, and killed all—young and old, women and children, they might have accomplished the ruin of the Christian cause. But a gracious Providence restrained them, and left the exertion of such desperate and insane warfare against the Lord and his anointed to the Popes' and Kings of modern Europe.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE BOMBAY GUARDIAN.

Gentlemen,—Could you kindly favour me with a corner in your paper for a query which I am desirous of having answered? It is, what is the bearing of the words of our Lord Acts. I. 7; "It is not for you to know the times or the seasons, which the Father tath put into his own power"? Is this prohibition against enquiring into the times and the seasons still in force? If not where has it been repealed? The disciples asked a question about the restoration of the kingdom to Israel, and our Lord replies by a general negation, telling them they were asking about times and seasons of which they had no right to enquire. But our Lord himself refers with special respect to the prophecies of Daniel, in which various times and seasons are marked, which are not yet fulfilled; and there are also times and seasons especially marked in the book of Revelations, especially the continuance of Anti-Christ for twelve hundred and sixty days, and the appearing of the Lord with the brightness of his coming to destroy that wicked one, immediately at the conclusion of that period. It would seem, then, that the season of the advent of the Kingdom of our Lord can be calculated, and so the restoring of the Kingdom to Israel; for it is said that "the deliverer shall come to Zion and turn away ungodliness from Jacob." Having said this much to shew wherein my difficulty lies, I leave its solution to others; perhaps some of your correspondents will kindly take up the subject.

I am yours, &c.

N. N.

LONDON CITY MISSION.

(Charities through its Missionaries.)

Sir,—The article in your last issue, "How far £1 may go," is painfully interesting. While perusing it, the Saviour Himself seemed to be speaking. The touching injunction to Peter, thrice repeated, "Feed

my lambs, feed my sheep, feed my sheep;" seemed to be again addressed by the heavenly speaker, to his l eters of the present day ; to all who call themselves by His precious name, and would help forward His precious work. "Inasmuch as ye have done it to one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." Who can read these words and disregard them ? Not the Christian, surely.

It is as if Jesus had said, "I am about to leave the world, to cease to be a man amongst men—the lame, the blind, the sick, the suffering, the tried, the tempted, the hungry, the helpless, the poor, the persecuted, the prisoner, the widow, the fatherless, the freedomless, the naked, the dying—these, all these, remain. I leave you who love me, to take my place, and administer to the necessities of these my brethren and my sisters. Do for them as far as in you lies, as their circumstances may require, and remember that in succouring them you are honoring me ; I am rejoiced when they rejoice ; when they suffer, I feel it. Give them but a cup of water, and you shall not lose your reward. Take my place, occupy it till I come. These are my wishes : fulfil them, and thus show your love to me, and your faith in my words and in me."

Thus speaks the Saviour. Who responds ? "One goes forth to his farm, and another to his merchandise;" and the divine command, "to do good, and to distribute, forget not, for with such sacrifices God is well-pleased," is, as a rule, disregarded ! How foolish, how sinful is such conduct ! How unbecoming in the followers of Him "who, when He was rich, for our sakes became poor, that we, through His poverty, might become rich." God says, "Make unto yourselves friends of the Mammon of unrighteousness, that, when ye fail, they may receive you into everlasting habitations." Man acts as if he said, "My best friends are my rupees ! I wish to extend the circle of my acquaintance in this direction as much as possible ! Money answereth all things." God says, "Blessed is he that considereth the poor, (the weak, or the sick,) the Lord will deliver him in time of trouble." Man seems to say, "I must look out for myself, and lay by for a rainy-day. I have a family to care for. If I do not provide for them, who will?" God says, "If thou wilt be perfect, sell that thou hast, and give to the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in heaven, and come, follow me." Man says, "this is mere hyperbole, and was never meant to apply to my case. I must get all I can, and keep all I can get. Providence will take care of the poor." God says, "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, but lay up for yourselves treasure in heaven." Man replies, "I will pull down my barns, and build greater," and so forth. Well may the question be asked, "Where is your faith ?" Unbelief, like a canker at the core, destroys all vital energy, and the tree produces no fruit.

I ut I must not detain you, Mr. Editor, any longer with preliminaries, but proceed to the point in hand. My present object is to draw the attention of Christian friends to one of the precious privileges (I do not like the dry, hard, expression "duties,") of their vocation, namely, the relief of the necessitous, starving, sick, and dying, in our native country. Could not a subscription be opened here in aid of the funds of the "London City Mission ?" We have just read in harrowing detail, how far £1 will go, towards relieving the wants, for a time, of several families. Let us endeavour to get a few rupees together by next mail, for the relief of our starving countrymen, some of whom, too, are our brethren and sisters in the Lord. Never mind how small the donation. One rupee is equal to two shillings, and the narrative has informed us *how far two shillings will go.* We, blessed be God, know not what want is ; we "have all, and abound ; we are full, and have need of nothing." Why are not *we* of the number of those for whom we are pleading ? are we better than they ?

What is the gift of a few rupees to us ? what is it not to *them* ? are we straitened by giving ? Do we deny ourselves, in anything, that we "may have to give to him that needeth ?" Let us peep into the cottages of the pious poor in our native land, and there we shall learn the meaning of what giving is—their farthings, and half-pence, and pennies, and two-pences, are gifts indeed. They of their "penury cast in unto the offerings of God," while we, of the abundance with which the Lord hath blessed us, are asked to aid in the good work. Do we give grudgingly or willingly, niggardly or bountifully ? Let each ask himself these questions, and seek for grace to turn over a new leaf, if they cannot be satisfactorily answered. Let us all pray for grace to open our hearts wide, our purses wide, in the service of God. The silver and gold are His, we are only His stewards ; and it is the dishonest steward only, who spends his master's money on himself. Now is the time to enjoy the luxury of doing good : the daintiest of all dainties this. We shall not always have the opportunity : we are passing away swiftly as the moments fly.

"A few more rolling years at most,
And then we reach fair Canaan's coast."

Let us strive to please God in all things. If He has given us the means, let us improve them, and put as much money into His Bank as we can. It never "closes," never "fails," never "stops payment." The shares are to be had by us, wonderful to tell, for Nothing ! (although they cost the transferer a princely, priceless, sum). The dividends, moreover, are astoundingly large, yet regularly paid. They amount to (would you believe it ?) ten thousand per cent. in this world, and still greater are they in the world to come ! How much, think you, do they average there ? "Life everlasting !" Yes ; there's no ambiguity, no "cooking of accounts" here. Truth, positive, perfect, straightforward, looking-you-full-in-the-face truth, guards and guarantees the wondrous statement ! Hear it again, exactly copied from the "Deed" itself : "Verily, I say unto you, there is no man that hath left house, or brethren, or sisters, or father, or mother, or wife, or children, or lands, for my sake, and the Gospel's, but he shall receive a hundred fold ; now in this time, houses, and brethren, and sisters, and mothers, and children, and lands, with persecutions, and in the world to come eternal life !" Come forward, then, all you who wish to get rich.—"Give, and it shall be given you, good measure, pressed down, and running over, shall men give into your bosom."

Picture to yourselves, my fellow-Christians, the following delightful scene. When the voyage of Life has terminated, and your Master has called you home,—after the joyful interview with the loved ones who had gone before, has taken place, and all have met, no more to sever, another throng of Heaven's blessed inhabitants, each face radiant with smiles, with outstretched hands, come bounding towards you. You do not, cannot, recognise a single feature in the face of any one of them, and yet *they all know you!* Ere you can put the question, "Friends, who are ye ?" with united voice, mellowed with gushing gratitude, they all exclaim, "We are the friends you made unto yourself of the Mammon of unrighteousness, and now have come to receive, and welcome you, into these everlasting habitations !"

May 30th, 1853. W. H. P.

Donations in aid of the "London City Mission."

W. H. P. - Rs. 20 } Paid, and remitted to En-
R. Knight, Esq., „ 20 } gland.

LETTERS ON GEOLOGY.—NO. 2.

(From the Benares Recorder.)

MY DEAR, * * * *—"In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth."—

It has been a point of dispute whether the account in Genesis from the first to the fifth verse should be taken to refer to one first act of creation as forming the first day of God's work, or whether it will admit of the more liberal interpretation of a *prior* step in creation having been made, the subsequent modifications of which came under the period called the first day. Moses commences his narrative with a general sort of proposition, that God created the heaven and the earth in the beginning. He then proceeds to give some idea of the state of the earth, its want of form, its darkness, the order that there should be light, and naming of darkness and light as *after* something that had gone before, after a *beginning* had been made. It is nowhere stated that the beginning was the first day. The first verse appears to have so little bearing on the following explanatory verses, that it may be considered only as a dogma open to subsequent explanation, which is subsequently given. While therefore we accord the fullest credence to the Mosaic account of creation, we find nothing in it to bind us to the belief that *between* the beginning, *and* the period when the evening and the morning formed the first day, a long interval of time had not elapsed. Nor do we any where find it stated that the second day's work *immediately* followed the work of the first day, as Tuesday's labour would follow that of the immediately preceding Monday, and so on with the other days occupied in the work of Creation. Geologists assert nothing in direct opposition to Scripture record, nor do they frame their opinions and assertions to meet any man's prejudices ; most of the Geologists of the present day are as conspicuous for their exemplary piety and Christian virtues as for their acquirements in Science, and they find that their reliance on the opinion that immense periods of time elapsed between the several days of creation, and that the world was not created in six *consecutive* days, is as consistent with their reverence and belief of God's word, as it is in accordance with philosophical induction, and the discoveries of modern science and research. You will find, even before you have advanced far in the study of Geology, that you will require the admission of immense lapses of time to enable you to account satisfactorily for the formation of the various series of sedimentary rocks from the gradual deposition of matter from aqueous solutions, and to enable you to account for the wonderful accumulations of vegetable matter which must have required ages of repose to consolidate and convert them into coal, and *above* all this, when you yet find deposits of earthy and other matter in various strata, some of enormous thickness, formed obviously by slow processes, interrupted, and renewed again, you will find that the usual computation of the age of the world, or about six thousand years, is utterly inadequate to the completion of even one of the many series of deposits you will have to examine.

"And the earth was without form, and void."

That the earth was without form, and void, is all that can be gathered from the Mosaic account regarding the first step in the creation of matter. Moses wrote for an untaught and unlearned people, whose habits were pastoral and simple, and who could not have understood a more philosophical description, had Moses even been capable of offering it ; it was sufficient for his purpose to inform his people that the earth *had been created by God*, and that it came *not by chance*. But there can be no impropriety or presumption in exercising our intellectual faculties in endeavouring to form some definite idea of the nature and condition of the earth after the first Fiat of Creation had gone forth, and though our notions on the subject must necessarily be conjectural, we shall find much in the examination of the present state of the earth, and in tracing causes and effects, to assist us in forming at least a rational *opinion* on the subject. Chemistry has shewn us that there can be no waste or loss of matter in the world, and that what may appear to our outward senses to be destroyed, has only undergone a change by decomposition of its elements which will in time be restored under other forms by combination with other substances. It teaches us how to resolve into simple elements the masses of which we find the earth to be composed ; and, what is of importance in the present stage of our enquiry, it enables us to understand how those elements in their combinations in various proportions, have produced the immense variety in the forms of matter which everywhere meet the eye. These combinations have been going on, and are still going on, but they must have had a commencement, and it will not be difficult, with the aid of Chemistry, to form a rational idea of the condition of the earth before those combinations were elaborated. Heat has been a grand agent in altering the form of matter. It has been ascertained that the earth has been gradually losing heat by radiation, and that this radiation of heat is still going on ; it is not illogical therefore to argue back from this circumstance, that the temperature of the earth must at one time have stood very high ; and we should not be wandering into the field of useless conjecture in supposing that a fluid state of matter was a necessary result, by radiation of heat of a previous nebulous, or gaseous form of, it for we have the testimony of men of extraordinary attainments in science in favour of the great probability of an original incondescent, or even a gaseous form of matter, owing to the enormous solvent power of heat. The form of the earth, that of an oblate spheroid, offords a very reasonable argument in favour of the above hypothesis, for it is precisely the shape that would be assumed by a soft mass in rapid revolution on its axis. The temperature of the earth is found to increase with its depth at the rate of one degree for every fifty feet ; experiments in various places have proved this beyond doubt ; the mines in Mexico, in Cornwall, and on the continent of Europe, and deep borings for water, all shew an increase of temperature proportioned to their depth ; and though the greatest depth to which man has penetrated does not exceed half a mile, the increase of heat, after passing a certain depth, is invariably found to increase with the depth ; hence you may reasonably infer that at a depth of about two hundred miles the hardest substance you can imagine must be in a state of fusion Thermal springs which send up their boiling waters from depths far more profound than any to which man can ever hope to reach, act as silent messengers to tell us of intense internal heat ; while volcanoes give their terrible testimony to prove the sweltering condition of the interior of the earth We have every reason therefore to believe that the temperature of the earth at one time was so high as to maintain it in a fused or molten state.

"And darkness was upon the face of the deep."

This was before God said "Let there be light," and you may therefore be inclined to question the soundness of the above hypothesis on the supposition that, without Light there could be no Heat. But light and heat, are not, as is commonly supposed, the same thing, though they are doubtless modifications of the same principle. Heat may exist independently of light, and be transmitted without it ; and this fact alone would support the notion that though darkness reigned over the earliest stage of creation, it was attended with a very high degree of heat.

It has been admitted that the earth has been gradually losing heat by radiation, and that by consequence refrigeration to a certain extent has been going on. The process of crystallization will convince us that without fusion of matter, or fluidity the result of heat, crystals cannot be formed ; and that to enable crystals to form, a certain amount of heat must be allowed to escape by gradual radiation and refrigeration, in order to allow the molecules of which crystals are formed, to approach and become aggregated together ; time therefore is all that is required to allow a molten mass of matter to cool gradually and assume a solid form, and you will see therefore the fairness of the reasoning by which it is concluded that the gradual refrigeration of the early state of matter allowed it to assume a consolidated form, and it now remains for me to endeavour to shew you that that, form was crystalline.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

FRIDAY,—JUNE 3.

—— The *Bombay Times* says :—"We observe the *Ajdaha*, now in Dock, has just been provided with a mizen mast—and is no longer a Cyclopean schooner, her former masts and yards having all been shortened. It was found most difficult to manage her enormous boom and mainsail, and she will now carry a somewhat larger spread of canvass, and be much more easily handled than before. The *Ajdaha* goes with the mail on the 20th June."

—— The Lord Elphinstone, from Bombay, with emigrants, January 30th, reached Port Philip April 4th. All on board were well, says the *Bombay Times*.

—— A long and interesting letter appears in the columns of the same, on the advantages to Great Britain of a colony in Torres Straits, with extracts from the journals of Capt. Keppel, and Mr. Macgillivray. The former accomplished officer, in speaking of New Guinea, says, "It is a country about which appears more interesting mystery than any we had visited. The interior of this magnificent Island, 900 miles in length, is less known than *Ceram* or any of the Indian Archipelago, and yet it is supposed not only to abound in minerals, but to possess a fertile soil, and from its tiers of hills, arising into distant mountains, a variety of climate, capable of producing every fruit, vegetable, or grain, within the

tropics. For the Naturalist, I believe that no country in the world is equaliy rich in beautiful birds."

Mr. M. says :—"A colony planted in such a spot might eventually become a great emporium for all the traffic of this part of the Globe, and open out a new trade now lying dormant, and what wealth might not that magnificent Island of New Guinea, if such were the case, supply the world. Her treasures lie hid in the deep recesses of her forests. Her plains and valleys of the wildest luxuriance, watered by innumerable rivers and streams, remain untouched by the hands of industrious man; and although her woods teem with birds of the most gorgeous plumage, yet the land is inhabited alone by the naked savage. In fact, it is a Paradise, peopled by the most barbarous and inhuman race on the face of the earth. Let Great Britain therefore only plant her meteor flag in these Seas, and we shall soon find Torres Straits will be the high-road from the mother country to her vast colonies in the Southern Pacific Ocean. New Guinea would then speedily become ours, adding another bright gem to Victoria's already splendid diadem, and that unknown and mysterious land could no longer continue, as it has for ages past, the Ultima Thule of modern times. The climate moreover of this group of Islands, is in every way fitted for colonisation, as they lay in the direct influence of the S. E. trade, and being within 10° South of the Equator, the sky is consequently generally over-cast with clouds, and refreshing showers almost daily falling, render the atmosphere cool and refreshing, imparting at the same time perpetual verdure to these gems of the Ocean. It appears the writer of the paper so often alluded to, kept a regular register of the Thermometer during his sojourn in Torres Straits, and he assures us, he never found it rise higher (even in the warmest part of the day) than 83° or 84° nor seldom or ever saw it descend below 70° or 84,° a very pleasant and equable sort of temperature."

Of the route by Torres' Straits another authority says :—"This route is both shorter, and, lying through comparatively smooth seas, can be performed by steamers of one-half the power which will be required on the western line. Coal is abundant, and spots suited for depots easily found. It is the route selected by the colonists themselves as most eligible, and has been approved of by the highest naval authorities in this country. Inferior as we believe it to be in cheapness and celerity to the line by Panama, the existence of steam navigation in the Eastern Seas offers a facility for its accomplishment which the American line does not possess."

—— The *Telegraph and Courier* says :—"The size of the gold nuggets found in Australia far surpass those which have been found in other countries. The Ural mountains betwixt Europe and Asia had yielded the largest mass of gold until the Australian discoveries,—the Emperor of Russia having now in his possession a piece weighing seventy pounds; but several masses recently discovered at Ballarat have attracted still greater notice, both from their larger dimensions, and from the different circumstances under which they have been found. They have been all excavated from one locality, a part of the diggings known as the Canadian Gully, and from a bed described as consisting of compact broken quartz, at the considerable depth of from fifty to sixty-five feet from the surface. The deep indentures of the nuggets were filled with this quartz. The largest of these masses weighed, in gross 134 lbs., of which it was estimated that fully 126 lbs. consisted of solid gold."

—— The Thermometer at the Observatory has stood at 95° this season, higher than we remember to have seen it before reported.

—— The *Madras Christian Herald* says:—"China, the Nizam's country, and Burmah are opening before the heralds of the Gospel. The intelligence from Burmah, Hyderabad and China of the last few days, which will be found in another column, cannot fail to interest our thoughtful readers, who will view all these changes as so many fresh openings before the Churches of Christ, holding out as they do promise of facility and protection for Missions, as well as hopes of the spread of civilization with its blessings.

"The columns of every newspaper in these days in which our lot has fallen, seem to preach to us of the words, "Lift up your eyes and look on the fields, for they are white already to harvest—and he that reapeth receiveth wages, and gathereth fruit unto life eternal." And again, Matt. ix. 37, 38."

SATURDAY,—JUNE 4.

—— The following account of the Governor-General is extracted from the *Hurkaru* :—"We understand the Governor-General has resigned the office of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. We are also informed that His Lordship has been led to take this step from a sense of the impossibility of his properly fulfilling the duties of the office, as his stay in India is likely to be prolonged; and in the discussion of the new Pilotage Bill before the Lords it is necessary that the Lord Warden should be present, as the pilots on the South Coast of England are in a great measure subject to the jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports."

—— The *Bombay Times* understands that it is in contemplation to establish another English newspaper at Poona.

—— The *Calcutta Morning Chronicle* gives the following :—"The Bishop of Calcutta, attended by a number of the Clergy, proceeded to Government House yesterday to present to the Most Noble the Governor General, an address to the Queen on the Anniversary of Her Majesty's Birthday. The Bishop and Clergy were ushered into the presence of the Marquis of Dalhousie punctually at 11 o'clock, when the Bishop read the address in a very distinct voice. It contained various topics of congratulation, alluded in terms of high eulogy to the late Duke of Wellington; assured Her Majesty of the devoted loyalty and attachment of the clergy, and after stating in brief but most uncompromising language, (as might be expected from a prelate of the Church of England,) the imperative duty of our rulers to adopt every means in their power for spreading the blessings of the Gospel throughout the vast empire over which it has pleased God to give us dominion, the address concluded with an appropriate and merited compliment to the administration of the Governor General, especially to the efforts which he had made to avoid war, and to secure the peace and tranquillity of his Government. The Marquis received the address, assuring the Bishop that no time should be lost in transmitting it to the Court of Directors, to be laid before the Queen. His Lordship said that it was not his province to give any reply to the address, but he acknowledged in a very neat and succinct speech the compliment offered by the Bishop to his administration, and expressed not only his anxiety to avoid hostilities, but a hope that substantial tranquillity, if not a formal peace, might shortly be secured in Burmah. His Lordship then bowed to the Bishop and Clergy, and after conversing for a short time with several of them, observing, among other things, that the Thermometer was very high for the presentation of addresses, the Bishop and clergy took their leave."

—— Upwards of 700 men are now employed by the Board of Conservancy, chiefly in constructing works of drainage.

MONDAY,—JUNE. 6.

—— The *Friend of India* expresses itself as follows concerning Burmah :—"We have not opened the Irrawaddy, and we have lost the great overland trade with western China. It is true, the draft of a treaty is provided for this difficulty, but the treaty is non-existent. If our subjects are murdered, our traders subject to extortion, our merchants under our protection hung up by the heels in the sun, our only remedy is simple force. And that force can only be exerted,—unless the theory about the stoppage of the rice and preserved fish, is more successful than we fear it will prove to be—by the advance up the river, which is considered impossible, or the land march which is considered so difficult. Sooner or later we shall have these insults to avenge. The question, stripped of its accessories, is one between complete conquest now, and complete conquest some years hence, with years of insult to British power, outrage to British subjects, and injuries to British trade in the meanwhile. The revenues which maintained a Court like that of Ummerapoora, can surely maintain a simple system of British Government, and Lord Dalhousie has solved successfully harder problems than the cheap administration of countries, peopled by one of the most tractable of Eastern races."

—— The Screw Co's Steamer *Queen of the South* left Calcutta last month with 70 passengers.

—— We take the following from the *Friend of India* :—"The *Agra Messenger* says, that a native thief at Gwalior has recently deprived the residents of that station of the use of their new organ by stealing one of the leaden pipes. It is supposed that he wanted it to eject the coloured powder thrown upon the passers-by during the Hoolee festival. One peculiar characteristic of native pilfering is the recklessness with which valuable property is destroyed for the sake of stealing something not worth sixpence to the pilferer. We heard of an instance the other day, in which a microscope worth some hundreds of Rupees, was destroyed by the abstraction of every screw, the whole of which would not fetch two pice in the bazaar. It is exactly the same practice which prevents native manufacturers from surpassing their European rivals. A native can build a carriage nearly as well as a European, but the purchaser has no security that the builder in order to save two pice will not use a wooden instead of an iron lynch-pin. Not to "spoil the ship for a ha'porth of tar," is the last proverb native workmen or native thieves will ever be brought to comprehend."

—— It is stated that the average annual consumption of salt in British India, is thirteen pounds a head.

—— The *Telegraph and Courier* has the following :—"Intelligence has just been received in Bombay, of the demise of His Excellency Nuwab Seraj Ool Moolk Bahadoor, Prime Minister to His Highness the Nizam. This melancholy event occurred on the evening of Thursday the 26th ultimo, after a short illness. On Friday, the 20th May, the deceased had a severe attack of fever and occasional bowel complaint. On the following morning he, nevertheless, attended the Durbar, with the Resident Colonel Low, and got a new treaty signed. On the nights of Sunday and Monday he had a severe pain in the right side, which Dr. McLean, his Excellency's medical attendant attributed to inflammation of the lungs. On Tuesday he was removed to the Residency, where, after slight changes to the better and to the worse, he finally expired on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. He was buried the following morning in the city, with the pomp and ceremony due to his exalted rank. Seraj Ool Moolk was an able statesman, and ever endeavoured to conciliate the British, as the only means of securing permanently the safety of the Nizam. He has died at a propitious moment. The future Historian will write, that with the surrender of a portion of his master's territories he also gave up his life. The successor to the premiership is the late minister's nephew, Nuwab Salar Jung Bahadoor, who is said to be a young nobleman of high talents. He is quite familiar with the Hindustani, Persian, Arabic and English languages; and is, moreover, a good politician. His knowledge of revenue matters is extensive, and his disposition is very affable."

TUESDAY,—JUNE 7.

——The Manager of the Railway has issued an order prohibiting Sweepers from being carried along the line. The following remarks of the *Telegraph and Courier* relates to this subject:—"If the low caste natives were so ready to assist in the construction of the railway, it is certainly an act of great injustice to deprive them of its benefits. Had the railway Officials resisted the insolent demands made upon them by a few ignorant and prejudiced high caste natives, they would have gained a character for firmness, and similar requests would never again have been preferred. They have, however, knelt to Mammon and sacrificed their independence for the sake of Returns. This first concession is only a beginning, and indeed now that the Railway Company have yielded, we think the native community would be very much to blame were they to rest content with such a miserable boon."

——It is stated that in the district of Nowagong, Assan, 7600 persons have died of cholera this season.

WEDNESDAY,—JUNE 8

——The H. C. Steamer *Victoria* arrived this morning at 2 o'clock, with the Overland Mail of May 9th.

—— A writer in the *Bombay Times* says, in reference to a visit to Bassein:—"Some of the catholic churches appear to have had direct communication with the Monasteries. Two of the latter can, at this day, be distinctly traced. Their general architecture, as well as that of the churches, is a mixture of the Grecian and Gothic styles—but the effect of the whole is rather poor, and not so grand as one might expect. The stone roofs of the chancels of the churches, with their admirably sculptured designs, are in good preservation; but perhaps they will not be seen entire in 40 or 50 years hence. During one of my rambles in the fort, I traced two inscriptions and copied them into my note-book. They are both in Latin; dates 1616 & 1631, could be distinctly seen, as also the names of "Francisco Xavier" and "Norhonah." Some venerable Banyan and Pepul-trees have blended the majestic foliage with the ruins—here throwing a full, fine shade over a gothic door-way—there endeavoring to thrive or flourish within and round the tower of some old church. The crevices of most of the "nooks and corners" of these buildings are literally over-run with trees, twisting their huge arms and branches in every possible direction. The thick shrubbery and underwood give covering to innumerable reptiles, such as lizards and snakes."

THURSDAY,—JUNE 9.

—— M. Petin, the aeronaut, has obtained subscriptions at New Orleans, to the amount of 500,000 fr. for the construction of a huge flying machine, with which he has engaged to travel from New York to Paris in 36 hours.

—— The steamer of March 16, from San Francisco, took 150,000 letters, and 35,000 newspapers. This from a country of about 300,000 inhabitants only.

—— The Ericsson, Caloric air-ship, is undergoing improvements at Williamsbury, near New York. There was an imperfection in one of her engines, which is being remedied.

—— 50 of the persecuted Portuguese who fled from Madeira to Trinidad, about 5 years ago, have lately proceeded to Illinois, in the United States, where there is a large settlement of their friends.

—— An astronomer at Rome, N. S. Decuppis, has arrived at the conclusion that the moon has an atmosphere, though only about ½ of a mile in height, some of the mountains rising 6 or 7 miles above it.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Bombay.

BIRTH.—At Hingoolee, on the 31st May, the wife of captain D. C. Ramsay, Nizam's contingent, of a son.

At Parell Hill, on the 6th June, the wife of Arthur St. John Richardson, C. S., of a daughter.

DEATHS.——At Kurrachie, on the 31st May, Elizabeth

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on 28 February, 2020

Annie, the beloved and only child of Lieut. T. C. Alban, 8th regiment N. I., aged 5 months and 3 days. At Poona, on the 4th June, of Dyspepsia, Lieut. John Spier, H. M. 86th regiment, most deeply and most sincerely regretted by all his brother officers.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—June 4th, B. S. N. Company's Steamer *Victoria*, F. Banks, from Kurrachee 1st June. 5th, Barque Labuan, D. Foreman, from London, 7th Feb. 6th, Ship Faize Allum, William Eames, from Siam 2d February. Ship Mangerton, C. R. Stephens, from Port Phillip 11th March. French Ship Borneo, Azan, from Point de Galle 28th April. Barque Mary Graham, T. W. Loudon, from London 9th Feb. 7th, Ship Pallas, R. Chew, from Hull 8th January. American Ship North Star, J. Barclay, from Canton 28th March, and Singapore 13th April. Ship Alarm, R. Salters, from Point de Galle 23rd May; on the 2nd June spoke the ship Stornoway bound to China. American ship Pontiac, W. H. Treadwell, from Boston 20th January. Ship Countess of Elgin, J. S. Paterson, from Melbourne 15th April. Ship Great Britain, J. Penil, from London 1st March.

DEPRTURES.—June 3rd, Ship Roman Emperor, W. Scott, to Calcutta. 4th, Ship Patriot King, G. Wise, to Liverpool. Ship Marion, R. Borland, to Liverpool. Ship Mary, T. Grant, to London. Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, G. M. Beyts, to Surat. 4th, Ship Prince Regent, Walter Jago, to London. 6th, Ship Catherine Apcar, R. T. Jackson, to Canton in China. Ship Jumna, A. Conway, to Liverpool.

WE have to announce the arrivals and departures of the following Passengers:—

WE have to announce the arrival and departure of the following passengers:—

Per Steamer Victoria, from Kurrachee, Captain Bray, and 20 Natives.

Per Barque Labuan, from London;—T. Hope, Esq., and 1 Portuguese Servant.

Per Mary, to London:—Mrs Grant.

Per Sir J. R. Carnac, to Surat:—S. Karr, esq., C. S., and 350 natives.

Per Prince Regent, to London, Mrs. Belling.

Per North Star, from Canton, &c.: Mrs. and Miss Vancleave, and Mr. Avery.

Per American ship Pontiac, from Boston: Mr. Wheelwright.

Per Catherine Apcar, to Canton in China: 7 Parsees.

Per Great Britain, from London; Mr. Dracy, I. N.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd June 1853.

Lieutenant R. Baindrigge received charge of the office of Political Superintendent of Sawunt Wree, from Lieutenant E. Schneider, on the 19th ultimo, and on the following day delivered over charge of that office to Captain J. W. Auld.

Bombay Castle, 3rd June, 1853.

Mr. J. M. Davies, Resident at Baroda, is allowed leave to proceed to Sea and Van Dieman's Land, for twenty-one months from the 1st instant, under Section VI. of the Absentee Rules.

Mr. G. B. Seton Karr is appointed Acting Resident at Baroda.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT—REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 2nd June, 1853.

Mr. N. A. Dalzell Uncovenanted Assistant to the Collector of Continental Customs and Excise, and Mr P. M. Dalzell, Uncovenanted Assistant to the Collector of Customs at the Presidency, have been permitted to exchange appointments.

Bombay Castle, 4th June, 1853

Dr. A. Gibson to be Conservator of Forests, and Superintendent of Botanical Gardens.

Dr. J. E. Stocks to be temporarily employed on special duty in the Deccan.

Mr G. B. Seton Karr, Sub-Collector of Colaba, delivered over charge of the Sub-Collectorate to his Deputy, Rao Bahadoor Balajee Attajee Sumbhoos, on the 2nd instant.

Mr. C. J. Manson to be Inam Commissioner, from the date of Mr. Hart's departure to Europe.

Captain T. A. Cowper to be a Senior Assistant to the Inam Commissioner, from the date of Mr. Manson's promotion to the office of Inam Commissioner.

Mr. L. L. Jenkins to be Acting Collector and Magistrate of Broach.

Mr. J. W. Hadow to be First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ahmedabad continuing to act as Collector and Magistrate of that Collectorate.

Mr. W. J. Turquand to be First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kaira, and Acting Sub-Collector of Nassick.

Mr. A. Gray to be First Asaistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar, and to proceed to the Presidency to hold an acting appointment in the Financial Department.

Mr. J. R. Grant to be First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. G. Scott to be First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ratnagherry.

Mr. H. L. Lockett to be First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanna.

Mr. W. A. Pelchie to be Acting First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ahmedabad.

Mr L. R. Ashburner to be Acting First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kaira.

Mr J. F. Armstrong to be Second Assistant, and Acting First Assistant, to the Collector and Magistrate of Sholapoor.

Mr. M. J. M. Stewart to be Acting First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar.

Mr. R. P. Mactier to be Second Assiftant to the Collector and Magistrate of Surat, continuing to act as Assistant Judge at that Station.

The Honorable G. A. Hobart to be Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Poona, continuing to act as Assistant Judge at that Station.

Mr. Walter to be Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ahmedabad.

Mr H. B. Boswell to be Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ratnaghery.

Mr. G. S Forbes to be Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanna

Mr E. D Neave to be Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Candeish.

Mr C F. H Shaw to be Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Belgaum.

Mr R H. Pinhey to be Acting Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Poona

Mr. J. R Arthur to be Acting Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar.

Mr. A. Bosanquet to be Acting Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Sholapoor.

Mr. E. P. Robertson to be Acting Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Surat.

Mr. J. A. G. Duff to be Third Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Sholapoor.

Mr. J. L. Warden to be an Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ahmednuggur.

Bombay Castle, 8th June 1853.

Mr. A. W. Elliot to act as Deputy Opium Agent at the Presidency, from the 30th ultimo.

Lieutenant W. C. Lees, 2nd Grenadier Regiment N. I., appointed Acting Deputy Collector of Shikarpoor, received charge of his duties on the 17th January last.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence for two months, granted to Mr D. C. Leighton, First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Sholapoor, on the 22nd February last, is cancelled from the 31st ultimo, the date on which he returned to his Station

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

H. E. GOLDSMID, Secretary to Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th June 1853.

Captain W. F. Cormack, Superintendent of Police at Dharwar, is allowed leave of absence, under Section VI. of the Absentee Regulations, to proceed to the Presidency, for the benefit of his health.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. G. LUMSDEN, Secy. to Govt.

Military.

Bombay General Orders.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR

Bombay Castle, 31st May 1853.

No. 362 of 1853.—The following native promotion is made:—

2nd Regt. Scinde Irregular Horse.

Kote duffedar Goolam ahomed to be jemedar, vice Merwan Sing deceased.—Date of rank, 30th April 1853.

No. 363 of 1853.—The following appointment is made:—

Surgeon M. T. Kays, M. D., to officiate as superintending surgeon during the absence of superintending surgeon Edwards on leave to Egypt and Syria, or until further orders.

No. 364 of 1853.—Lieutenant J. D. Williams, of the 38th regiment native infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on medical certificate.

No. 365 of 1853.—Captain J. A. Evans, of the 2nd European regiment light infantry, is appointed aide-de-camp to brigadier general F. Staker, C. B., from the 4th instant.

No. 366 of 1853.—Mr John Milford Parnett, M. D., is admitted to the service, in conformity with his appointment by the hon'ble the court of directors, as an assistant surgeon on this establishment, leaving the date of his commission for future adjustment,—date of arrival at Bombay 22d May 1853.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the hon'ble the court of directors.

Captain A. F. Rowan, and lieutenant H. M. Douglas, regiment of artillery.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 22d May 1853.

No. 367 of 1853.—With reference to G. G. O. of the 20th April last, No. 268, lieutenant J. W. Playfair, is appointed to act as executive engineer at Surat and Broach instead of captain Margary on leave at the presidency under medical certificate.

Bombay Castle, 1st June 1853.

No. 368 of 1853.—Assistant surgeon N. P. Foley is relieved from duty in the Indian Navy.

No. 369 of 1853.—The undermentioned officers have been reported to be qualified as interpreters in the native languages as below particularized.

In Hindoostanee.

Lieut. J. P. Sandwith, 1st Grdr. Regt. N. I.
Lieut. C. E. Boodle, 5th Regt. N. L. I.
Ensign R. T. Clarke, attached to 16th Regt. N. I.
Ensign R. Mecredy, 12th Regt. N. I.
Ensign G. F. R. Jervis, 9th Regt. N. I.
Ensign E. H. Shewell, 23d Regt. N. L. I.
Lieut. H. H. A. Wood, 4th Regt. N. I. (rifle corps). I.
Ensign The Hon'ble W. A. Hobart, 26th Regt. N. I.
2nd Lieut. T. W. Grahame, Artillery.
Lieut. W. Widdicombe, 7th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. Joseph Miles, 16th Regt N. I.
2nd Lieut. G. F. Hogg, 1st Eur. Regt. (Fusiliers.)
Lieut. R. M. Bonnor, 7th Regt. N. I.
Cornet J. A. Pym, 2nd Regt. L. C.

In Mahratta.

Ensign H. Moore, 6th Regt. N. I.
Ensign T. J. Holland, 13th Regt. N. I.

In Guzerattee.

Captain F. Fanning, 9th Regt. N. I.

No. 370 of 1853.—The following orders are confirmed:—

By brigadier general Robertson, dated camp Jacobabad, the 12th January 1853, directing assistant surgeon Turner, of the 1st troop horse brigade, to assume medical charge of the civil duties at Kurrachee on the departure of Dr. Grierson, or until further orders.

By lieutenant colonel Swinburne, dated Hydrabad the 29th April 1853, appointing lieutenant Glasspoole, 6th regiment native infantry, to conduct the duties of captain H. Vincent, acting deputy assistant commissary general and superintendent of bazars at that station, during the absence, and on the responsibility, of the latter officer.

By major general Somersett, C. B. and K. H., dated Kurrachee, the 4th May 1853, appointing assistant surgeon Smith, of the 8th regiment native infantry, to act as deputy medical storekeeper and staff surgeon at that station, during the absence of surgeon White on leave, or until further orders

By order of the right hon'ble the governor in council

(Sd.) P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col., Secy. to Govt.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Mahableshwur, 30th May, 1853.

1. Assistant surgeon J. M. Barnett, M. D., recently arrived from England, is attached to the 1st battalion of artillery at Ahmednuggur.

2. The undermentioned officer has been reported to have acquired that colloquial proficiency in the vernacular language of the men, which is contemplated by G. O. C. of the 27th June 1844.

2d lieutenant G. M. Duncans, sappers and miners, 23d May 1853

3. Private Atmajee Colka, of the 15th regiment native infantry, is transferred to the 18th regiment native infantry.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence:—

11th Regt. N. I.—Captain C. N. Treasure, from 20th April to 5th June, in extension, within the Poona division on private affairs.

Head Quarters, Mahableshwur, 31st May 1853.

1. Under instructions from government the commander-in-chief calls the particular attention of officers, empowered to grant temporary leave, to the provisions of the regulation noted in the margin, and directs that when an officer who has enjoyed leave under the regulations for any number of days less than thirty in one half year, shall again apply for leave in that half year under the same regulation, care be taken by the officer applied to that the leave already enjoyed be duly taken into account, and that the new leave granted shall not be for more than such number of days as will make up the aggregate of leave to thirty days in one half year.

Jameson's Code. Appendix No. 1. Section XXVI. wrts. 316 at 219.

All orders granting leave to officers under the regulation quoted, are to declare the leave to be sanctioned under its provisions, and the dates of actual departure and return to duty of the officers are to be, on all occasions, duly inserted in the muster rolls.

2. The following orders are confirmed:—

By lieutenant-colonel Delamain, C. B., dated Neemuch the 18th May 1853, directing surgeon Malcolmson, of the 3rd regiment light cavalry, to afford medical aid to the 3rd company 2nd battalion artillery, and assistant surgeon Sanderson, M. D., to assume medical charge of the 23d regiment native light infantry, until further orders, on the departure of assistant surgeon Imlach, M. D., appointed civil surgeon at Shikarpore.

By major-general Somerset, C. B. and K. H., dated Kurrachee the 19th May 1853, directing assistant surgeon Cameron, of the 1st troop horse brigade, to assume medical charge of the 3rd company 4th battalion artillery from the 18th instant.

The undermentioned officers having been reported by the garrison surgeon as requiring a further extension of leave at the Presidency, for the benefit of their health; have their leave respectively prolonged to the 30th instant:—

Captain W. D. Aitken, artillery.
Lieut. J. Shekleton, ditto.
Lieut. R. C. Morse, ditto.
Cornet R. S. Sherwood, 1st Regt. L. C. (Lancers.)
Cornet J. A. C. Muspratt, 2d regiment L. C.
Lieut. W. Walker, 1st grenadier regiment N. I.
Lieut. colonel R. Blood, 11th regiment N. I.
Capt. G. S. Montgomery, 14th ditto.
Ensign T. R. Nimmo, 28th ditto.
Major R. J. Littlewood, native veteran battalion.
Assist. surgeon A. M. Rogers, medical establishment.
Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 3rd June 1853.

The right hon'ble the governor in council has been pleased to decide upon the claim of the undermentioned unfit.

Engineer Department.

Aqueduct Serjeant William Goler, to be pensioned on two shillings a day in Europe.

By order of his excellency the commander-in-chief,

(Sd.) H. HANCOCK, lieutenant colonel,
Adjt. genl. of the army.

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ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI